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11. He shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

12. He shall not permit or suffer any part of the building in such premises to be used at any time for the purposes of human habitation.

13. Nothing in the above bye-laws shall be deemed to apply to the storing of leather or skin properly tanned and dressed.

14. Whoever commits a breach of bye-laws Nos. 1 to 12 shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach or

(b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

7707

Notification dated 27th January 1954.

No. A. 1 (31)—52-53. The following bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under section 367 (16) read with section 369 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Act No. LXIX of 1949), for the sanitary control and supervision of places used for dyeing clothes in indigo or other colours in the City of Bangalore and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore under section 370 of the said Act, in their Order No. L. 6382-5—C.M. 27-53-91, dated the 28th August 1953, are published for general information. The sanctioned bye-laws will come into effect from the 1st June 1954.

Bye-laws for the sanitary control and supervision of places used for dyeing of clothes in indigo or other colours in the City of Bangalore.

1. No person shall use any premises within 100 yards of any human habitation for dyeing clothes.

2. Every person who uses any premises for the purpose of dyeing cloth shall cause all materials which have been received upon such premises and which are not required for immediate use to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

3. He shall adopt and shall cause to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action all such means and appliances as are necessary for rendering innocuous all gas, vapour, fumes, dust or other impurities emitted during any trade process either from the articles operated upon or from the contents of any cask, tank, vat, pan, trough, vessel, or utensil or other receptacle upon such premises.

4. He shall provide a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water in such premises and shall cause such premises to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary and at least once in every 24 hours and shall prevent any accumulation of filth or refuse therein.

5. He shall cause every floor or pavement upon such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon.

6. He shall cause the drying ground and all the ground surface of such premises to be kept smooth and free from hollows or inequalities so as to prevent any accumulation thereon of any liquid filth or refuse.

7. He shall provide suitable means of ventilation and lighting upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

8. He shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action. He shall dispose of coloured refuse in such manner as may be approved by the Engineer and shall in no case let coloured refuse into any public drain without the written permission of the Engineer.

9. He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and ceiling of every building upon such premises to be hot-lime-washed at least twice in every year in the months of April and October or more often if so required by the Health Officer.

10. He shall cause all refuse matter which may have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of the said premises to be collected and deposited in suitable air-tight non-absorbent covered receptacles to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from such premises at least twice in every 24 hours and deposited in the municipal rubbish carts.

11. He shall not permit or suffer any part of the building upon such premises to be used at any time for purposes of human habitation.

12. He shall not permit any stagnation of water in any unused dye pots or receptacles in such premises.

13. Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach; or

(b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

7703

Notification dated 27th January 1954.

No. A. 1. (39)—52-53. The following bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under sub-sections (19), (20) and (34) of Section 367 read with Section 369 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Act No. LXIX of 1949), to provide for enforcing the cleanliness of milk-stores and milk-shops and vessels and utensils used by the keepers thereof, or by hawkers for containing or measuring milk or preparing any milk product, and for enforcing the cleanliness of persons employed in the milk trade and for requiring notice to be given whenever any milch animal is affected with any contagious disease and prescribing the precautions to be taken in order to protect milch cattle and milk against infection and contamination, in the City of Bangalore, and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore under Section 370 of the said Act, in their Order No. L. 5210-13—C.M. 27-53-76, dated the 28th July 1953, are published for general information. The sanctioned bye-laws will come into effect from the 1st June 1954.

Bye-laws for enforcing the cleanliness of milk-stores and milk-shops and vessels and utensils used by the keepers thereof or by hawkers for containing or measuring milk or preparing any milk-producer, etc, in the City of Bangalore.

Food Control-Milk.

1. No building used as a milk store or milk shop shall be constructed of inflammable materials.

2. The keeper of every premises used as a milk-store or milk-shop shall cause the flooring of every building on such premises to be paved or otherwise made impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and repair.

3. He shall provide suitable means of ventilation and lighting upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

4. He shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

5. He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and ceiling of every building in such premises to be hot-lime-washed at least twice in every year in the months of April and October or more often if so required by the Health Officer.

6. He shall not use or permit to be used for the washing or cleaning of milk vessels, or for any other purpose by which it may be rendered

any water other than that from a public main or from a well previously approved in writing by the Health Officer.

7. He shall provide a sufficient supply of such water to the premises.

8. He shall not keep any milk intended for sale or distribution in open vessels; but all vessels containing such milk shall be provided with covers and handles and other necessary accessories.

9. He shall not keep or permit to be kept outside the premises or on the public road or street any vessel used or intended to be used for containing milk or butter.

10. He shall cause the premises to be thoroughly washed and cleansed at least once in every twenty four hours.

11. He shall provide in such premises a sufficient number of counters, shelves or benches for keeping milk vessels and utensils, and shall cause such counters shelves or benches to be thoroughly washed and cleansed at least once in every twenty four hours; he shall not at any time keep such milk vessels and utensils on the ground.

12. He shall not permit any part of any premises used as milk store or milk shop to be used at any time for purposes of human habitation.

13. Every keeper of a milk store or shop or dealer in or importer or seller or hawker of milk or dairy produce shall in the course of his business use only vessels of aluminium, brass or enamel or vessels made of earthenware or such other material as may be approved by the Health Officer and such vessels shall be kept at all times in good order and repair, and in a clean and sanitary condition and shall not be used for any purpose other than that for which they are primarily intended.

14. He shall cause every vessel or utensil used for containing or measuring milk or preparing any dairy produce to be rinsed with boiling water and thoroughly cleansed before and after use. He shall also, before and after handling such milk or dairy produce, thoroughly wash his hands.

15. He shall take all reasonable and proper precautions in connection with the collection storage, and distribution of milk and otherwise to prevent any infection, contamination or adulteration of such milk.

16. He shall not deposit or keep milk intended for sale—

- (a) In any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive, noxious or deleterious gas or substance or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation or effluvia, or
- (b) in any dwelling house or room or place used for sleeping or cooking, or
- (c) in any room where any other trade is carried on, or
- (d) in any room or building or part of a building communicating directly by door, window or otherwise with any room used as sleeping room or in which there may be any person suffering from any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease or which may have been used by any person suffering from any such disease and may not have been properly disinfected, or
- (e) in any room or building or part of a building in which there may be any direct inlet to any drain or which opens on to a gully or with which a latrine communicates directly.

17. He shall not without the written permission of the Health Officer sell or cause to be sold or use or cause to be used the milk and milk products of any animal if such animal appears to be in ill-health, or if such animal suffers from any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease, or if its udders or teats have any eruption or glandular swelling, or are affected with rinderpest or are in any way in an unhealthy condition. The fact that such animal is in any such condition shall be forthwith reported to the Health Officer, or the Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

18. No person engaged in preparing, selling, distributing or assisting in the preparation, sale or distribution of milk and dairy produce shall, after knowingly coming in contact or communication with any person suffering from any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease, continue to engage in such business without the written permission of the Health Officer. On the occurrence of any such disease

in his house, he shall cease to carry on such business and shall not resume such business without the written permission of the Health Officer.

19. No leper and no person suffering from an open sore or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall prepare, sell or distribute or assist in the preparation, sale or distribution of milk or dairy produce.

20. Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable—

- (a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of continuing breach, with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or
- (b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

7704

Notification dated 27th January 1954.

No. A. 1. 40—52-53. The following bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under sub-Section (16) of section 367 read with section 369 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Act No. LXIX of 1949), for the sanitary control and supervision of places used for packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever, cement, and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore under section 370 of the said Act, in their Order No. L. 7095-98—C.M. 27-53-102, dated the 16th September 1953, are published for general information. The sanctioned bye-laws will come into force with effect from the 1st June 1954.

Bye-laws for the sanitary control and supervision of places used for packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever, cement.

1. No person shall use any premises within 200 yards of any human habitation for packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever cement.

2. Every person who uses any premises for any of the purposes referred to in bye-law No. 1, shall provide a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water in such premises and shall cause such premises to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary and at least twice in every 24 hours and shall prevent any accumulation of filth or refuse therein.

3. He shall cause all materials which have been received upon such premises and which are not required for immediate use to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of any dust, or other impurities therefrom.

4. He shall adopt and shall cause to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action all such means and appliances for rendering innocuous all dust, dirt or other impurities emitted during any process either from the articles operated on or from the contents of any cask, tank, vat, pan, vessel or utensil, trough or other receptacle upon such premises.

5. He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and ceiling of every building upon such premises to be hot lime-washed twice at least in every year in the months of April and October or more often if so required by the Health Officer.

6. He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and floor or pavement upon such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair.

7. He shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

8. He shall provide suitable means of ventilation and lighting upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

9. He shall at all times adopt and cause to be maintained in good order and efficient action upon such premises all such means and appliances as the Commissioner may